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Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco, April 1887.

HYMAN BROTHERS vs. JOHN PASTEUR.

COLLECTOR GENERAL OFFICE.

BEFORE JOHN C. J. McCLELLAN, JUDGE.

Opinion of the Court by the Court.

This case comes by appeal from the Police Court of Honolulu. The plaintiff, Hyman Brothers, appeals from a judgment of the defendant, John Pasteur, who was appointed Collector General of the Hawaiian Islands.

The following facts are shown: That plaintiffs, Hyman Brothers, on the 11th of November, 1886, imported into the Hawaiian Islands, under bond, ten thousand cigars of the brand "Manila Cigars," manufactured by the defendant, John Pasteur, in the city of New York.

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Pasteur and Hydrophobia.

The discussion of "Hydrophobia and its Prevention" before the Clinical Society of the New York Post-graduate Medical School last evening upon M. Pasteur's researches in the rabies of the Philadelphia Medical Society, by Dr. Frank S. Billings, who accompanied the Newark boys to Paris. An immense deal has been published in the daily papers about the Frenchman's methods, but the matter has been so fragmentary that the average reader has after all but a vague idea regarding M. Pasteur's discovery. A clear presentation of the facts in compact form by a writer of authority was therefore much to be desired, and Dr. Billings's article in the *New York Herald* of the 11th of November, 1886, imported into the Hawaiian Islands, under bond, ten thousand cigars of the brand "Manila Cigars," manufactured by the defendant, John Pasteur, in the city of New York.

M. Pasteur's theory with regard to inoculation against hydrophobia in man has this great recommendation, that it is the only one which has been thoroughly demonstrated. He has shown, for example, that a virus can be obtained which will protect animals from danger of fowl cholera, and another which will guard animals against splenic fever, at least for a limited period. It is now something over three years since he began his studies into rabies and his experiments for a similar method of protection against that most dreaded disease. The saliva of the dog has been considered the essential medium of infection, but Pasteur concluded, from his observations of clinical phenomena, that the specific elements of rabies are to be found in a pure condition in the material of the great nervous centres, the brain and spinal cord, more easily than elsewhere. He began his experiments with brain matter, and found that every dog inoculated with the brain of a rabid dog died, in an average period of fourteen days. This was a starting-point from which to work, but the next step was a far more difficult one. This was to find a means of mitigating the material and using it as a preventive medium.

Naturally he desired to try the effects of cerebral extract from a mad dog upon the monkey, as next in kin to man. He was gratified to find that even the most rabid virus caused no serious disturbance, and that, if the inoculations were made through a very short series of the animals, the virus became powerless, even upon dogs. He had thus apparently discovered a means of preparing a primary rabid vaccine, but the scarcity of monkeys rendered it impracticable to develop his theory in this way. In his researches into hog cholera, he had found that if the fluid elements of that disease were taken directly from a sick animal just after its death and carried through rabbits, the disease lost its virulence, and he therefore had recourse to that invariable object of vicarious experimental sacrifice, the rabbit.

After experimenting about two years and using about 2,000 rabbits, M. Pasteur satisfied himself that, if he inoculated a rabbit in the brain with similar substances from a rabid dog, the rabbit would become rabid at just the same time that a dog would if treated in a similar manner; and, further, that after thus inoculating from twenty to twenty-five rabbits, the rabid material would so degenerate in virulence that it killed each rabbit in seven days. The same material acted in the same manner when inoculated upon dogs, and M. Pasteur could thus almost have claimed that he had produced a new disease out of an old one. The next question was how to diminish this material in virulence.

The spinal cord was found to act exactly as the cerebral substance had one, and as the medulla oblongata was more easily handled than the brain substance, M. Pasteur began using this material. He proceeded to test the effects of heat and cold upon it in a dry atmosphere. It appeared that the medulla retained its virulence a long time when kept in a cool place, but lost their force steadily in hot temperature, until after four or five days a medulla thus treated could produce no perceptible action upon rabbits or dogs when introduced to the brain. Repeated experiments demonstrated that any number of medullas of approximately the same virulence had the same action upon animals if introduced into the brain after having had the same amount of exposure; that is to say, a canine medulla would cause rabies in rabbit in fourteen days, a super virulent rabbit medulla would cause rabies in a rabbit in seven days, while after the latter had been taken out and subjected to treatment for about two weeks, all action disappeared. M. Pasteur next tried the effect of the introduction each day, or at intervals of a day or two, of a series of three separately treated medullas from rabbits, beginning with a cord that had been treated for fourteen days and ending with one freshly removed from a rabid animal. It was found that no rabies followed in such a case. Pasteur then revealed the results of his researches before the French Academy, which received them with doubts and sneers, but committee was appointed to investigate, and experiments vindicated all his claims.

The last and most difficult step was now to be taken. It was to be discovered whether a human being could be inoculated as successfully as a rabbit. The first experiment was made on a boy named Joseph Meister, on the 7th of July last. The child was inoculated with a piece of spinal cord from a rabbit of ever-increasing virulence, the cords being subjected to the action of a dry atmosphere for a shorter and shorter period after their removal from the rabbit, until finally cord comparatively fresh, that is,

only one day old, was used. Each day a rabbit was inoculated with exactly the same material used on the child, and in each case the cords produced results corresponding to the time they had been dried, the freshest causing the appearance of rabies in the rabbits in seven or eight days, while the others gave results later, and the driest none at all. The fresh cords having caused the outbreak of the disease in the regular time which the most virulent cords from rabbits had previously done, and the same not having caused any disturbance whatever in the boy, Pasteur concluded that "the boy has not only escaped a future outbreak of canine rabies, but also that the systematic inoculation has so prepared the elements of his body that they were enabled to resist the action of still more virulent rabies."

The Newark boys were treated in the same manner. The preventive material is introduced into the body with the ordinary hypodermic syringe, the quantity used being half a syringe full of the fluid for a child and nearly the entire contents for an adult. The number of inoculations varies from ten to fourteen according to the age and condition of the patient, the Newark children being treated eleven times, with the exception of one who received the virus but ten times.

Such is M. Pasteur's theory and the practical application of it. Its efficacy is still matter of dispute. Dr. Hammond last evening declared himself sceptical about it, and many other medical authorities take a similar position. The truth is that an attitude of reserve appears to be the proper one to occupy until more conclusive experiments have been made. It is only about six months since the first application to a human being, and one person whom he treated has died, though in this case so long a time had elapsed after the man was bitten that M. Pasteur offered no assurance of immunity. In the cases of the Newark children it must always remain undecided whether the dog which bit them was really mad, and whether they would not have escaped hydrophobia if nothing had been done for them. But many European patients whom M. Pasteur has treated appear to have been infected and to have been in actual danger of death from the disease but for his inoculations. Altogether it seems fair to say that M. Pasteur appears to have at least got on the right track, if he has not reached the ultimate goal which medical science has so long vainly sought.

Foreign and Missionary.

The King of the Tonga Islands has closed the Wesleyan College at Tonga, and in consequence of his hostility the Wesleyans are leaving his dominions and going to the Fiji Islands.

By command of the Pope a new church will be erected in Rome in the quarter known as the Prati di Castello, near the Vatican, which will be placed under the invocation of St. Thomas Aquinas.

A discussion is going on as to what to do with the converts in the McAll meetings in Paris. They do not unite in any number with existing churches, and Mr. McAll does not wish his mission to become a separate sect.

The decline in the profits of English farmers and landlords has produced a sensible and possibly serious effect upon a large number of the clergy of the Established Church of England, who depend for their living upon the tithes collected from the tenant farmers, and also upon the use of glebe lands.

Recent official statistics show that in the six stations of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nazareth, Nablus, Gaza and East Jordan, there are 6 native clergy, 63 native teachers, with 1633 baptized Christians, and as many more scholars under instruction. This is very gratifying, but still leaves a large field open for further volunteers.

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I was affected with kidney and urinary trouble. "For twelve years!" After consulting all the doctors and using many medicines, I could not get better. I used two bottles of Hop Bitters. And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" Respectfully, B. F. Bozart, Salisbury, Tenn., May 4, 1887.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness, indigestion, and troubles, etc. I have now a sick day in years, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. Mrs. FANNIE GUNN.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1889. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I should never die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When I had taken two bottles they helped me very much indeed. When I had taken two more bottles I was well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they cured me, and they need them and were cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours Truly, Miss JULIA G. CUSHING.

\$2,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000 and me 'less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also 'cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, 'sleeplessness and dyspepsia.'—Mr. R. M. Ashburn, N. Y.

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We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its nursing mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

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If when you call for American Hop Bitters (see green label of Hop Bitters) you find the name of the bottle, the vendor hands out anything but American Hop Bitters, refuse it and show that vendor as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for anything else, indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will pay you liberally for the conviction.

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